

Bulletin on Current Literature

the Easter Seal Agency

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR
CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.
LAWRENCE J. LINCK, Executive Director

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One Dollar a Year

September 1950

AMPUTATION

599. Seeley, John B.

The double arm amputee. New Jersey, The Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, 1950. 54 p., illus. (Rehabilitation Series, no. 2)

"John Seeley is one of the many double arm amputees who have made, after years of training and experience, satisfactory adjustment to their disability. ...Mr. Seeley has had a cineplastic operation, which is a surgical technic whereby greater than average mobility and control is lent to the specially devised artificial arm. However, his well-illustrated instructions for the performance of routine tasks are sufficiently general to be of value to all arm amputees, regardless of the type of surgery performed or of the type of prosthesis worn. More important, even, than the specific technics described is the example of what a man can do with inventiveness, patience, and courage."

An excellent manual, well written and illustrated, that should be indispensable to the amputee and instructor alike. Available from the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, N. J., at \$1.00. a copy.

600. Von Werssowetz, Odon F.

Rehabilitation of the amputee, by Odon F. von Werssowetz and Maude W. Baum. Military Surgeon. July, 1950. 107:1:1-19. Reprint.

A consideration of the principles in the rehabilitation of the amputee: 1) psychological and physical preparation of the patient; 2) Adequate surgery and post-operative care; 3) Pre-prosthetic treatment and training; 4) Proper fitting and alignment of prosthesis; 5) Training in the use of prosthetic device.

AMPUTATION—EQUIPMENT

601. U. S. Veterans Administration.

The suction socket above-knee artificial leg. Washington, The Administration, 1950. (13) p. (VA pamphlet 10-33)

This pamphlet will provide the amputee veteran with information on the suction socket above-knee artificial leg which is now available for issue. "Much of the material in this pamphlet was obtained from the April 1949 report by the Prosthetic Devices Research Project, University of California, to the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs of the National Research Council."

Distributed by Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

A Monthly Bibliography for Workers with the Handicapped

Compiled by the Library of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. The publications listed in this issue have been added to the loan collection of the library. Prices and addresses are given when known, so that orders may be sent directly to the publishers. The library does not stock copies for sale. The loan service of the library is extended to organizations and individuals whose local resources are so limited as to make information otherwise unavailable.

AMPUTATION—MEDICAL TREATMENT

602. Russell, W. Ritchie.

Treatment of painful amputation stumps, by W. Ritchie Russell and M. K. Spalding. Brit. Med. J. July 8, 1950. 4670:68-73.

"The treatment of painful amputation stumps by repeated percussion to the neuromata has proved successful in most cases. Of 33 cases considered suitable for percussion treatment, 19 reported good or excellent results and 5 were improved. There was only one failure in the first 15 cases treated, but in the last 18 cases, some of which were especially difficult, there has been eight apparent failures...Illustrative case histories are given."

ARTHRITIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT—BIBLIOGRAPHY

603. New York. New York Academy of Medicine. Library.

Cortisone and ACTH, recent literature. New York, The Academy (1950). 14 p. Mimeo.

"This exhibit on cortisone and ACTH has been prepared by the Staff of the Library in order to gather in one place as much of the recent literature as possible, and in that way to make available to the busy practitioner the means of keeping in touch with current medical progress. In order to facilitate further reference, this bibliography has been prepared and is available to all interested physicians."

Distributed by the Library, New York Academy of Medicine, 2 E. 103 Street, New York 29, New York. Free.

APHASIA—MENTAL HYGIENE

604. Blackman, Nathan.

Group psychotherapy with aphasics. J. of Nervous and Mental Disease. Feb., 1950. 3:2:154-163. Reprint.

"The utilization of group psychotherapeutic efforts as an integral component in the intensive rehabilitative approach to the problem of aphasics has been presented. It is felt that it is an important adjunct in the treatment and supervision of head injury cases."

ASPHYXIA

See 665.

BLIND—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

605. Curtis, James W.

Administration of the Purdue pegboard test to blind individuals. Social Service Rev. Summer, 1950. 10:2:329-331. Reprint.

"The Purdue Pegboard Test was administered to 70 blind individuals, subject only to minor modifications in administrative technique. Tentative norms, based on these administrations, were determined in terms of percentiles. Incomplete results suggest a significant level of utility for measurements obtained by this technique, in vocational guidance and placement of blind individuals."

BRACES

See 666.

BRAIN TUMOR—DIAGNOSIS

606. Sandler, Samuel A.

Brain tumors in children. J. of the Med. Society of New Jersey. Feb., 1950. 47:2:49-55. Reprint.

BRAIN TUMOR—DIAGNOSIS (continued)

"Most general practitioners are not alert to the possibility that children may have brain tumors. First symptoms of brain tumors may be persistent vomiting associated with some impairment of ocular convergence and other cranial signs, motor weakness or ataxia in the absence of fever...There is a need for greater awareness regarding the possibility of brain tumors in children because early diagnosis will often determine whether the patient will survive neuro-surgery. Convulsive attacks in children (when associated with vomiting or definite neurologic findings) make it imperative to consider the possibility of a cerebral neoplasm."

CEREBRAL PALSY

See 639.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EMPLOYMENT

607. Kilbane, Edward F.

Survey of occupations for c.p.s. Cerebral Palsy Rev. July, 1950. 11:7: 4-5, 9-11, 18.

The Federation of the Handicapped, New York City, entered upon a survey of the type of occupations persons with cerebral palsy might be occupying. Responses from 34 corporations and 10 rehabilitation agencies were analyzed. The survey, on the whole, shows how little is known in the business world about the handicap and how such handicapped workers can be used to advantage.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EQUIPMENT

See 667.

CEREBRAL PALSY—PARENT EDUCATION

608. Marsh, H. O.

Nothing to fear but fear itself. Cerebral Palsy Review. August, 1950. 11:8:4-5, 8-10, 13-14, 16.

"Fear offers one of the great obstacles in the treatment of cerebral palsy. Succumb to fear and the difficulties of treatment are multiplied...Without fear, proper treatment beckons us on to almost unlimited horizons of accomplishment. Drop this leaden burden and move forward and upward toward the final goal of maximum rehabilitation." The problem of cerebral palsy and the role of the parents in all aspects of its treatment are explained clearly and carefully.

CEREBRAL PALSY—PROGRAMS—CONNECTICUT

609. Granoff, Dorothy R.

The study of cerebral palsy in Connecticut. Connecticut Health Bul. July, 1950. 64:7:169-191.

"...a study is being undertaken by the state department of health as authorized by Public Act No. 3 passed by the November 9th, 1949 special session of the general assembly. This study will consist of four phases: registration, an intensive study of 150 selected cases, an analysis and evaluation of the data obtained in 1 and 2, description of available facilities for treatment of cerebral palsied children."

CEREBRAL PALSY—SPEECH CORRECTION

610. Harrington, Robert.

The speech rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied. Chicago, NSCCA, 1950. 5 p. Mimeo.

Prepared for Speech Rehabilitation Symposium, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association, 99th Convention, San Francisco, June 26-30, 1950.

CEREBRAL PALSY—SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

"The importance of communication as a tool for social interplay, particularly in the case of the physically handicapped, was stressed. The most common causes for speech disturbances in the cerebral palsied were mentioned. Some of these are directly relatable to the neuromuscular handicap. Others grow out of secondary causes. Finally, the place of the speech therapist in the cerebral palsy team was indicated. It was pointed out that most of her duties require special training, making it unwise to attempt to substitute another therapist for her services."

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

CEREBRAL PALSY—STATISTICS

611. Gauger, Adeline B.

Statistical survey of a group of institutionalized cerebral palsy patients. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950, 55:1:90-98.

One hundred forty-one cerebral palsy cases, comprising approximately 18% of the total female population of 791 at the Pacific Colony were statistically analyzed according to etiologic factors, birth order, type and extent of involvement, and intelligence.

"We may thus conclude that birth order may play an important part in the etiology of cerebral palsy; that intelligence and physical handicap may vary widely even in a group of mentally defective cerebral palsy patients, and that in this group, epilepsy is an important factor. Finally we must realize that a major problem exists in convincing families of these children that early placement is advisable."

612. Malzberg, Benjamin.

Statistical aspects of mental deficiency with congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:99-104.

"This study is based upon an analysis of 544 patients on the books of the New York State schools for mental defectives on April 1, 1948, diagnosed as mental deficiency with congenital cerebral spastic infantile paralyses. These patients represent about 3 per cent of all the patients in these schools. They were admitted at an average age of 14.0 years. The majority (82 per cent) were either idiots or imbeciles. Fifteen per cent were morons, compared with only 4 per cent among mongols...There is a probable excess of later-born among the spastic group."

CHILDREN—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

See 668.

CLEFT PALATE

613. Carrell, James.

The rehabilitation of the person with cleft lip and cleft palate, by James Carrell and Jack L. Bangs. Chicago, NSCCA, 1950. 8 p. Mimeo.

Prepared for Speech Rehabilitation Symposium, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association, San Francisco, June 26-30, 1950.

The nature of the disability, the present methods of treatment, and agencies and resources that should be enlisted in the management of these disorders are discussed in this article.

Available from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Single copies free.

CONGENITAL DEFECTS—ETIOLOGY

614. Stevenson, Stuart Shelton (and others)

677 congenitally malformed infants and associated gestational characteristics: I. General considerations, by Stuart Shelton Stevenson, Jane Worcester, and Robert Gerald Rice. Pediatrics. July, 1950. 6:1:37-50.

"Conclusions from this section of the paper will be presented at the end of Part II. It will be noted here that the records of a large maternity hospital are helpful in studying the etiology of congenital defects."

CONVULSIONS

615. Buchan, T. W.

Convulsions in childhood; an epidemiological note on their association with epilepsy, eclampsia, and stillbirth. Brit. Med. J. July 1, 1950. 469:22-23.

"Attention is drawn to some epidemiological kinships between infantile convulsions, epilepsy, eclampsia, and stillbirth. Mortality trends have been falling for many years, with the possible exception of stillbirth, for which the rate was not recorded until 1927. The neonatal rate shows a corresponding decline...A close correspondence is noted in the regional distributions of mortality, and reference is made to the excess of male deaths in infantile convulsions and epilepsy and in foetal and neonatal mortality."

CURARE

616. Bowers, Albert G. (and others)

Use of curare in the treatment of anterior poliomyelitis, by Albert G. Gower, O. Leonard Huddleston and Deron Hovsepian. Am. J. of Medicine. Feb., 1950. 8:2:160-168. Reprint.

"Careful studies were made of forty patients treated with the intocostrin and physical therapy program...Patients showing severe symptoms consisting primarily of muscle tightness responded to intocostrin and physical therapy using the method of treatment suggested by Ransohoff. Patients responding to intocostrin and physical therapy did best with prompt treatment, within two to six days after the onset of muscle involvement."

DANCING

617. Terry, Peter S.

Square wheelin'. Am. J. of Occupational Therapy. July-Aug., 1950. 4:4: 164-168.

The Square Wheelers, a group sponsored by the Crippled Children's Guild of the Los Angeles Orthopaedic Hospital, participate in a wheelchair dancing, a new form of socialization and recreation for the physically disabled. It has proven to be an excellent form of exercise for a group all too limited in physical activity. Instructions for wheelchair dancing, and the calls used, are offered.

DEAF—ETIOLOGY

See 652.

DEAF—MEDICAL TREATMENT

618. Shambaugh, George E.

Fenestration operation for otosclerosis; experimental investigations and clinical observations in 2,100 operations over a period of ten years. Stockholm, Acta Oto-Laryngologica, 1949. 100 p. (Acta Oto-Laryngologica — Supplementum LXXIX)

Consists of a series of lectures given by the author at the University of Strasbourg, France, in the summer of 1947. The experimental research investigations were carried out at Northwestern University under a research grant from the Markle Foundation.

EPILEPSY—BIBLIOGRAPHY

619. Epilepsia. Dec., 1949. 4:1:6-112.

"This number of Epilepsia contains the titles of 461 articles and the names of 646 authors... The present issue abstracts selected articles on convulsive therapy, on acetylcholine, and on the electroencephalogram, articles that now or in the future may give a better understanding of the brain and the relation of its neurophysiology to seizures."

This issue also briefly reports the activities of affiliates of the International League Against Epilepsy, and contains an article by William Caveness on "A Survey of Public Attitudes toward Epilepsy" (p.19-26).

Issue available from Dr. Jerome K. Merlis, National Veterans Epilepsy Center, Cushing V.A. Hospital, Framingham, Mass., at \$1.00 a copy.

EPILEPSY—MEDICAL TREATMENT

620. Kozol, Harry L.

Mesantoin in treatment of epilepsy; a report on two hundred patients under treatment for periods ranging from two months to four years. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. Feb., 1950. 63:2:235-248. Reprint.

"This paper is a report of the author's experience in treating 200 epileptic patients with mesantoin for periods ranging from two months to four years. In this entire group, there was an average improvement of 90 per cent as judged by a reduction in the frequency of the seizures and of 75 per cent as judged by an increase in the longest interval between seizures; and even better results were obtained in certain categories of patients. Twelve and one-half per cent of the patients in this series were not helped by mesantoin."

GIFTED CHILDREN

621. National Education Association of the United States.

Education of the gifted. Washington, The Assn. (c1950). 88 p.

"Although many excellent educational programs designed to meet the special needs of the gifted are in operation, such programs could doubtless benefit from further improvement and from a broader base of lay and professional understanding as to their purpose and importance. For these reasons, the Commission in October 1949, authorized the preparation of a statement of policy on Education of the Gifted. That statement as approved by the Commission on March 31, 1950, is contained" in this report.

Available from National Education Association of the U.S., 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at 35¢ a copy.

GLUTAMIC ACID

622. Loeb, Harold G.

Does glutamic acid administration influence mental function? By Harold G. Loeb and Read D. Tuddenham. Pediatrics. July, 1950. 6:1:72-77.

"Thirty-three feeble-minded individuals, mostly adolescents and without epilepsy or other neurologic involvement, were divided into two groups well matched as to intelligence quotient, sex, age and type of feeble-mindedness... On the basis of detailed statistical analysis employing the method of co-variance, no significant difference between control and experimental subjects could be shown, and it was therefore concluded that a beneficial effect of glutamic acid in the treatment of feeble-mindedness has not been demonstrated."

623. McCulloch, Thomas.

The effect of glutamic acid feeding on cognitive abilities of institutionalized mental defectives. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1: 117-122.

"Under the conditions of the present study, evidence was not obtained of a positive effect of glutamic acid feeding on mental abilities as measured by test scores for a group of institutionalized mentally defective subjects."

HAND—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

624. Bunnell, Sterling.

Occupational therapy of the hand. Am. J. of Occupational Therapy. July-Aug., 1950. 4:4:145-153, 177.

"Occupational therapy is of real benefit in reconditioning crippled hands. It should commence soon after the wounds have healed and be continued until the patient is ready for work. It is important to treat the patient as a whole as well as the injured part, to keep the patient both physically and mentally a worker instead of an invalid. The tasks prescribed should be of interest to the patient who then should be spurred on by competition and the joy of accomplishment with a creative object and interest." A list of suggested procedures to carry out prescriptive occupational therapy is included.

HANDICAPPED—PROGRAMS—NEW MEXICO

625. Minear, W. L., ed.

Symposium on crippled children's services, present facilities and future needs. (Albuquerque, New Mexico Society for Crippled Children, 1950). (28) p. Mimeo.

"The purpose of the Symposium is to acquaint those individuals interested and those actively working with crippled children, with what the various agencies are doing, their present facilities and future needs." Symposium consists of statements by various official and private agencies describing their work for and the unmet needs of handicapped children in New Mexico. Recommendations for improved services are offered.

Available from the New Mexico Society for Crippled Children, 1831 North Broadway, Albuquerque, N.M.

HEART DISEASE

See 669.

HIP—DISLOCATION

626. Compere, Edward L.

Congenital dislocation of the hip, by Edward L. Compere and William J. Schnute. Quarterly Bul., Northwestern Univ. Med. School. Spring, 1950. 24:1:34-39. Reprint.

The congenital dislocation or subluxation of the hip which is recognized before the age of six months can be corrected. Diagnosis, treatment and the plan of care for congenital dislocation of the hip that has been found satisfactory are outlined.

HOBBIES

627. Henderson, Rose.

Hobbying their way to health. Today's Health. July, 1950. 28:7:27, 53.

Every year 200,000 men, women and children in this country suffer lifelong disability from illness or injury. An exclusive, nationwide club, called the Indoor Sports Club, has been organized by these men and women. The members find confidence and happiness in helping themselves and each other to a busy, almost normal life through hobbies, new friendships and mutual encouragement.

HOMEBOUND—SPECIAL EDUCATION

628. Hein, Fred V.

Walkie-talkie classes. Today's Health. July, 1950. 28:7:58-59.

"Through modern science, stricken children attend their classes by wire. Novel hookups of speakers, microphones and telephone lines link them with their classmates. In Detroit, the Board of Education, the local chapter of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the Michigan Bell Telephone Company are cooperating in working out the new system."

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS—ILLINOIS

629. Eddy, Richard.

An Illinois resource for physically handicapped children. Social Service Rev. June, 1950. 24:2:237-246. Reprint.

"The widespread interest in the care of crippled children has led to many inquiries from different parts of the country about the 'Children's Hospital-School,' which has been in operation for nearly four years...A unit in the State Department of Public Welfare, it is a residential center offering facilities for physical rehabilitation, an educational program, and experience in group living for educable children with physical handicaps so specialized and severe that other resources are unsuited to their needs."

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

630. Ammons, Robert B.

The full-range picture vocabulary test: II. selection of items for final scales, by Robert B. Ammons and Leo D. Rachiele. Educational and Psychological Measurements. Summer, 1950. 10:2:307-319.

"Ammons and Huth showed that it was possible to construct a picture vocabulary test of high reliability and validity. The present paper reports the procedure whereby items for such a test based on their 16 plates and covering the age levels from 2 to 34 were obtained and validated."

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—EMPLOYMENT

631. Michal-Smith, H.

A study of the personal characteristics desirable for the vocational success of the mentally deficient. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:139-143.

"The purpose of the study on which this paper is based was first to determine the success to be expected of feeble-minded individuals in each of eight types of jobs falling within four broad occupational areas: manual, repetitive, machine-operation, and social (i.e., those jobs involving contact with the public). Secondly, an attempt was made to ascertain the relative degree of importance of each of fifteen personal characteristics in the success of employees of low intelligence. The data were secured from both industry and institutions, and results from the two groups were correlated."

632. Tizard, J.

The employability of high-grade mental defectives: II, by J. Tizard and N. O'Connor. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:144-157.

Part II of two parts. Part I appeared in the April 1950 issue.

"Some of the factors in temperament which may affect vocational efficiency and social competence are named and the literature on each is assessed with special reference to mental defectives. It is suggested that although perhaps more liable to emotional instability than those of higher intelligence, there is no reason to suppose that the defective is less persistent or more suggestible than other members of the community of comparable socio-economic status...The use of psychometric patterns is discussed and a note is added on some outstanding questions."

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 622; 623.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—MENTAL HYGIENE

633. Walker, Gale H.

Social and emotional problems of the mentally deficient child. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:132-138.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

"In conclusion...the social and emotional problems of the defective are problems that are chargeable to the normal as much as to the defective. The defective's problems center primarily on matters of security and thwarted opportunity for expression. The total of society's attempts for the defective has effected little understanding of him. There is a considerable unknown in the field of emotional problems of the mental defective."

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

634. Arthur, Grace.

The relative difficulty of various tests for sixty feeble-minded individuals. J. of Clinical Psychology. July, 1950. 6:3:276-279.

"In the present study, an attempt has been made to determine some of the intellectual characteristics of 27 girls and 33 boys who had been committed as feeble-minded. These 'simple aments' were suffering from general retardation, and, as far as could be determined, from no other type of handicap. No cases of physical handicap, special disability or emotional disturbance were included in the group."

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—SPECIAL EDUCATION

635. Borreca, Frank (and others)

A workshop in developing lessons for retarded adolescents in a program of occupational education, by Frank Borreca and others. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:23-59.

Eight curriculum cores comprise the program of occupational education developed for retarded children in New York City. One year is devoted to each core. The general form of the lesson plans are presented including the standard aim, motivation, development, application, and summary.

636. Johnson, G. Orville.

A study of the social position of mentally handicapped children in the regular grades. Am. J. of Mental Deficiency. July, 1950. 55:1:60-89.

"This study was designed to determine the social position of the mentally-handicapped child in the regular grade. It was conducted in two communities in which there were no special classes for the mentally handicapped."

Results from tests and investigation show that the mentally handicapped children as compared with children in the typical group were more rejected, less accepted. Reasons given for their rejection were their unacceptable behavior and apparent inability or desire to conform to group standard of behavior. Their age or socio-economic status did not determine their social status as much as their lack of mentality. The author believes that the regular classes are not meeting the needs of the mentally-handicapped children, but that other studies of special classes, modified curricula, and social adjustment in the community and home are needed. 52 references.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—STATISTICS

See 611;612.

MINING

See 650.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT

637. Hess, Leo.

Multiple sclerosis (encephalomyelitis disseminate periaxialis) and the vegetative nervous system: II. Intestinal disorders in multiple sclerosis. J. of Nervous and Mental Disease. Feb., 1950. 111:2:109-115. Reprint.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

A consideration of the significance of intestinal derangement associated with multiple sclerosis indicates the difficulties of experimental study of "vegetative centers." "A certain insight may derive from close clinical and anatomic studies. Virchow's cellular pathology, with its tendency of localizing, has won triumphs in the field of cerebral and spinal diseases. On the other hand the better the close interrelationship of the inner organs and their domination by central factors is understood, the lesser the justification of a specialistic attitude. The outcome of Virchow's ideas is vanishing, and the necessity of considering the body as a unit is imperative."

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY—ETIOLOGY

638. Tyler, Frank H.

Studies in disorders of muscle: I. The problem of progressive muscular dystrophy, by Frank H. Tyler and M. M. Wintrobe. Annals of Internal Medicine. Jan., 1950. 32:1:72-79. Reprint.

"A brief review of previous studies of progressive muscular dystrophy is presented. It is pointed out that two groups of progressive muscular dystrophy can be distinguished on clinical and genetic grounds: the childhood and facioscapulohumeral types. Dystrophy frequently is a genetically determined disorder. A peculiar pattern of muscular atrophy related to the age at which the anlage of a particular muscle appears in the embryo is found in progressive muscular dystrophy. Creatinuria is the only well documented anomaly of metabolism which has been discovered in the patient with progressive muscular dystrophy. No other data are available on which to start a search for the mechanism of the pathogenesis of this disease. A good argument for the existence of a specific biochemical lesion in the metabolism of the involved muscle can be developed."

MUSIC THERAPY

639. Snow, William Benham.

Music as an adjunct in the training of children with cerebral palsy, by William Benham Snow and Beatrice Fields. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation. June, 1950. 29:3:147-156.

"This paper deals with experience gained at the Department for Motor Disabilities of the Neurological Institute. This department functions as a school treatment set-up for cerebral palsied children...The reactions to music, both to listening and active participation of the children in groups and individually, has been an important feature at the Department for the past year and one-half. Techniques have been studied and our progress is reported in this presentation."

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROCEEDINGS—1949.

See 670.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROGRAMS

640. Linck, Lawrence J.

The program of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. Am. J. of Occupational Therapy. July-Aug., 1950. 4:4:157-159.

The Executive Director of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults discusses the National Society's three point program of education, research and direct services.

OLD AGE—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

641. Fellows, Ralph M.

Industrial therapy, by Ralph M. Fellows and Marjorie L. McKillip. Am. J. of Occupational Therapy. July-Aug., 1950. 4:4:154-156.

OLD AGE—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (continued)

This discussion is confined to work therapy as practiced in the Milwaukee County Asylum, an institution of 2300 patients and approximately 500 employees, where 55% of the patients admitted are past 70 years of age.

OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

642. Katsampes, Chris P. (and others)

Osteogenesis imperfecta, by Chris P. Katsampes, Cyril M. Levin and Leo B. Rasmussen. Med. Radiography and Photography. 1950. 26:2:60-69. Reprint.

"Osteogenesis imperfecta is a disorder of bone formation in which increased fragility is the most important manifestation...The disease has an equal incidence in both sexes. Children and infants are the chief victims." Four cases of osteogenesis imperfecta are presented to illustrate the various aspects of this disease.

PARALYSIS—PHYSICAL THERAPY

643. Kabat, Herman.

Studies on neuromuscular dysfunction, XIII: new concepts and techniques of neuromuscular reeducation for paralysis. Permanente Foundation Med. Bul. July, 1950. 8:3:121-243. Reprint.

"A discussion of the rationale of treatment for restoration of motor function in poliomyelitis indicates the importance of the following factors: hypertrophy, preventing disuse, development of correct motor patterns, fatigue, dormant motor neurons and muscle spasm. An analysis of the physiology of the peripheral neuromuscular mechanism or 'motor units' indicates that it is essential to strive for maximal voluntary contraction of the paralyzed muscle for effective neuromuscular reeducation. A discussion of the factors involved in treatment of upper motor neuron paralysis indicates that maximal activation of the voluntary motion is also an essential objective for effective treatment. An analysis of the physiology of the central motor mechanisms involved in voluntary motion which control the excitation of the motor units shows the importance of understanding the complex inter-relationships of different centers at various levels."

PARAPLEGIA

644. Canadian J. of Occupational Therapy. June, 1950. 17:2:40-50.

Contents: A pilot plan for the rehabilitation of the paraplegic patient, by G. Gingras, p. 40-42.—Occupational therapy in the rehabilitation of paraplegics, by Grace E. Hardy, p. 43-47.—The use of physiotherapy in the rehabilitation of a paraplegic, by Norah S. Perram, p. 48-50.

See also 657.

POLIOMYELITIS

645. Pollock, Lewis J. (and others)

Evolution of neurologic signs of early anterior poliomyelitis, by Lewis J. Pollock (and others). Am. J. of Diseases of Children. June, 1950. 79:6: 973-987.

"Heretofore the clinical picture of early anterior poliomyelitis has been derived from the relatively infrequent examinations of large numbers of patients. It was felt that a more accurate picture of the early stages of the disease could be obtained from frequent examinations both day and night of a small number of patients. Accordingly, eleven neurologists were rotated on tours of duty of six hours each during the day and night for 30 days in the Chicago Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital. This permitted intensive study of 30 patients."

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POLIOMYELITIS—NURSING CARE

646. Indiana. Indiana Polio Planning Committee.

Recommendations on nursing procedures and techniques in hospitals treating poliomyelitis cases. (Indianapolis) State Bd. of Health, 1950. 27 p.

Contents: The nurse and the poliomyelitis patient.—Transportation of acutely ill patients.—Isolation precautions—general considerations.—General nursing care.—Nursing care of the patient with respiratory or bulbar involvement.—Body alignment for all patients with poliomyelitis.—Packing.—Some psychological aspects of poliomyelitis.

A pamphlet sponsored by official and voluntary health agencies in Indiana for distribution by the Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

647. Broida, Daniel C. (and others)

Thematic apperception reactions of crippled children, by Daniel C. Broida, Carroll E. Izard and William M. Cruickshank. J. of Clinical Psychology. July, 1950. 6:3:243-248. Reprint.

"A modified form of the Symonds Picture-Story Test was administered to thirty crippled children in a preliminary investigation of the usefulness of the instrument in psychological diagnosis of orthopedically handicapped children. The study was also undertaken to ascertain the psycho-dynamics involved in three groups of crippled children which deviated from one another insofar as the presence of feelings of fear is concerned... Of major importance is the finding that the presence of feelings of fear is coupled with an evidenced desire to experience social participation. It is also to be observed that crippled children who participate in group social activities experience significant guilt feelings... Qualitatively, it appears that the Symonds Picture-Story Test is an efficacious device in revealing those, from among a group of handicapped children, who are extremely maladjusted. It may be concluded that the Symonds Test can be gainfully used with handicapped children to uncover significant dynamics of behavior and adjustment..."

648. Silver, Archie A.

Diagnostic value of three drawing tests for children. J. of Pediatrics. July, 1950. 37:1:129-143.

"Pencil and paper drawing tests, easily performed in a routine examination, offer a rapid and accurate method of estimating the developmental level of the child, physical and emotional, and so offer a clue to the patient's personality." The tests considered by the author are: Gesell drawing tests, the Bender-Gestalt test, and the Goodenough "draw a man" test.

PSYCHOLOGY—BIBLIOGRAPHY

649. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Bibliography on the psychology of the handicapped; a selection of titles in the library of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Chicago, The Society, 1950. 57 p. Mimeo.

"This bibliography on psychology of the handicapped has been compiled for students and all professional workers seeking information on the subject. The titles included cover psychological testing, mental hygiene and child-parent relationships. Aspects of these subjects are also to be found listed under the various types of disabilities, such as blindness, cerebral palsy, deafness and the like."

Single copies free from the Library.

REHABILITATION—GREAT BRITAIN

650. Great Britain. Miners Welfare Commission.

Learning at every step. (London) The Commission (1949) 37 p., illus.

REHABILITATION—GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

"This book tells the story of how one of the most worth-while ventures in welfare for miners came out of Britain's need for arresting the wastage of manpower from the pits during the last critical years of the war." Reports the organization and administration of rehabilitation facilities for miners in Great Britain.

An illustrated brochure distributed by the Miners' Welfare Commission, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London S.W. 1, England.

RH FACTOR

651. Brancato, George J.

Exchange transfusion in erythroblastosis fetalis and other conditions. Amer. J. of Diseases of Children. July, 1950. 80:1:1-9.

"I wish to emphasize the following points: 1. Routine antepartum testing for Rh antibodies should be done on all Rh-negative multiparas and primiparas who give a history of blood transfusion or intramuscular injection of blood, if their husbands are Rh positive. 2. The timely interruption of a pregnancy in a sensitized woman may save the baby's life if it is followed up with an immediate exchange transfusion. 3. Exchange transfusion is more efficacious than multiple small transfusions in treatment of erythroblastosis; the mortality rate is lower, and among treated babies who survived neurologic sequelae have not occurred in my experience. 4. Exchange transfusion is more efficacious and therefore less costly. 5. Exchange transfusions need not be efficacious in other conditions, such as have been cited in this paper."

652. Sataloff, Joseph.

The Rh factor in congenital deafness. Volta Rev. July, 1950. 52:7:311, 332.

"The recent publicity given the Rh factor and its role in congenital deafness has aroused many questions in the minds of readers. This brief article is written in the hope of clarifying some of these questions and obviating many others. It should first be stated that the investigation of the entire problem is still in its early stages and comparatively few definite conclusions are justified."

SOCIAL SERVICE—FINANCE

See 671.

SOCIAL WELFARE—SURVEYS

653. Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Social surveys: a guide for use in local planning. New York, The Council, 1949. 29 p. Mimeo.

"This bulletin outlines major steps in the survey process and some specific problems. It is designed primarily to aid the field service of the Council in its daily activities but indirectly it may serve to assist local communities in their consideration of surveys; in deciding whether or not to conduct one; and to plan their participation in one more effectively."

Available from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 165 W. 46th St., New York 19, N.Y., at 50¢ a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION—LEGISLATION—OHIO

654. Ohio. Division of Special Education.

Ohio laws governing special education under the state subsidy for handicapped children. Columbus, The Bureau, 1949. 10 p.

A compilation of state laws specifically covering education of exceptional children. Pamphlet available from Hazel C. McIntire, Director, Division of Special Education, State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio.

SPEECH CORRECTION

655. Anderson, Virgil A.

The rehabilitation of the person with articulation disorders. Chicago, NSCCA, 1950. 5 p. Mimeo.

Prepared for Speech Rehabilitation Symposium, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association, 99th Convention, San Francisco, June 26-30, 1950.

This article contains a description of the disability as it is manifested in children and adults, diagnosing articulatory disorders, examination and rehabilitation.

Available from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Single copies free.

SPEECH CORRECTION—SOUTH CAROLINA

656. South Carolina. State Department of Education, Columbia.

Hearing and speech defects of school children; a handbook for teachers and parents. Columbia, The Dept., 1950. 24 p. Reprint.

"The teachers of South Carolina have asked for professional guidance in directing the learning of the hard of hearing and speech defective pupils in their classrooms. This handbook has been prepared under the direction of Norman J. Lambries, graduate Speech Correctionist in the State Department of Education."

Distributed by The State Department of Education, Jesse T. Anderson, Superintendent, Columbia, S. C.

SPINA BIFIDA

657. Matson, Donald D. (and others)

Disartematomyelia (congenital clefts of spinal cord) diagnosis and surgical treatment, by Donald D. Matson and others. Pediatrics. July, 1950. 6:1:98-112.

"Diastematomyelia associated with the presence of a bony spicule arising from the posterior aspect of a vertebral body and transfixing the spinal cord or cauda equina has been encountered in 11 operative cases. In the last nine of these the diagnosis was made previous to operation...The operative findings in all 11 cases reported here, together with the brief follow-up observations noted to date, have convinced the authors that it constitutes good preventive medicine to carry out surgical treatment of diastematomyelia associated with spina bifida occulta at any time the diagnosis is made during infancy and early childhood."

STATE SERVICES—WISCONSIN

658. Wisconsin. Bureau of Handicapped Children, Madison.

Helping handicapped children move ahead. Madison, The Bureau, 1950. 40 p., illus.

A bulletin reporting the broad scope of Wisconsin's program for the care and education of children with special needs. The activities and facilities offered by the Bureau for Handicapped Children are described.

Available from Bureau for Handicapped Children, Department of Public Instruction, Madison, Wisconsin.

STUTTERING

659. Lassers, Leon.

The rehabilitation of the stutterer. Chicago, NSCCA, 1950. 8 p. Mimeo.

Prepared for Speech Rehabilitation Symposium, American Medical Association Scientific Exhibit, 99th Convention, San Francisco, June 26-30, 1950.

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STUTTERING (continued)

The following aspects of the subject are discussed in this article: the description of the disability as it is manifested in children and adults; the present knowledge regarding etiology, including discussion of the following theories, developmental theories, psychogenic theories, sematogenic or diagnosogenic theory, and prevention, management and correction.

Available from Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Single copies free.

See also 672.

TUBERCULOSIS—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

660. Ellis, Robert W.

The nature of Rorschach responses from pulmonary tuberculosis patients, by Robert W. Ellis and Gladys G. Brown. J. of Clinical Psychology. July, 1950. 6:3:297-300.

"The hypothesis that mental and emotional factors are related to the cure of tuberculosis is substantiated. Declining tuberculosis patients differ from recovering patients by significantly lower productivity and creativity, less emotional contact with the environment, constricted interests and organizational activity, less conventionality of thinking, and rejection of stimulus material as these psychological processes are measured by the Rorschach test. The declining tuberculosis patient needs special psychiatric attention. Future psychological investigation of tuberculosis patients should take into account the course of the patient's disease."

U. S. OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—REPORTS

661. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Services to rehabilitants; an analysis of the services provided to persons rehabilitated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. Wash. D. C., The Office, 1950. 117 p., graphs. (Administrative Service Series Number 61)

"This study represents a thorough exploration as the extent of the services provided persons rehabilitated in 1948. Questions have been raised as to what governs the kinds of services an individual receives during the rehabilitation process...The analysis, statistical tables and charts in this study contain the answers to these questions."

VENEREAL DISEASES

662. Huse, Betty

A proposal for joint action against congenital syphilis. J. of Venereal Disease Information. July, 1950. 31:7:174-177.

"This statement is quite frankly a plea for mutual assistance and action in the control of congenital syphilis rather than a blueprint for action. We do not know precisely what form this assistance might take in the various States; but we are convinced that, if Federal, State, and local programs merge both venereal disease control and maternal and child health activities into a single program for immediate action in controlling congenital syphilis, there will be a sharp down-ward trend in congenital syphilis in the not too distant future."

In the same issue: Status of treatment of syphilitic pregnant women and of children who have congenital syphilis, by Mary S. Goodwin.—How to evaluate positive Kahn tests in infants, by Herman N. Bundensen and Hans C. S. Aron.—The dentist's role in finding congenital syphilis, by Frank P. Bertram.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

663. Elton, Frederic C.

Personality factors in vocational rehabilitation. Mental Hygiene. July, 1950. 34:3:373-384.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

"...Personality analysis and adjustment, psychological investigation and prescription, and psychiatric examination and treatment are all aimed at the same objective—the placing of a person in tune...with his surroundings, so that he will be contented, his work contacts satisfactory, and his social contacts harmonious, full opportunity thus being provided for the development and use of his maximum mental ability."

664. Stevens, Anne L.

Work evaluation in rehabilitation. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation. June, 1950. 29:3:157-161. Reprint.

The problem of rehabilitating the diseased or injured worker to economic usefulness constitutes a direct challenge to the medical and vocational professions. To insure a man's social and economic adjustment, his return to employment and self-sufficiency, it is no longer enough to 'cure' him physically by helping him to reach maximum physical restoration. He must be taught and guided in making the most of his existing physical assets." And he must be trained for and placed in the job where his capabilities and interests lie.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

See 673.

NEW BOOKS IN THE LOAN LIBRARY

ASPHYXIA

665. Windle, William F.

Asphyxia neonatorum, its relation to the fetal blood, circulation and respiration and its effects upon the brain. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, c1950. 70 p., illus. (American Lecture Series, Pub. No. 52) \$2.00.

"This monograph treats certain physiological aspects of the fetus and newborn infant briefly, but is not to be considered a review of the literature. It represents the revised text of several lectures in an elective course in 'Developmental Physiology' at the University of Pennsylvania."

BRACES

666. Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundations.

Proceedings of the first annual symposium on orthopedic appliances; Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 20-26, 1948. Wash. D. C., Orthopedic Appliance and Limb Manufacturers Ass'n., c1950. 308 p., illus. \$5.00.

Proceedings of the conference attended by 65 experienced bracemakers, representatives of Veterans Administration facilities, members of the Orthopedic Appliance and Limb Manufacturers Association, and 50 orthopedic surgeons and physicians, physical therapists and other workers with the physically handicapped. The lecture series covered three major areas: anatomy, the problems of support by braces including design, construction and fitting of braces, and engineering considerations as applied to design, selection of materials and utilization of technological developments from other fields.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EQUIPMENT

667. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Cerebral palsy equipment. Chicago, The Society, 1950. 127 p., illus. Looseleaf. \$3.75.

Sponsored by Zeta Tau Alpha, National Fraternity for Women.

CEREBRAL PALSY—EQUIPMENT (continued)

This manual, three years in preparation, represents an important contribution of the National Society in their nationwide program for the cerebral palsied. The 127 items of equipment and aids described in the manual were selected as the most effective and practical for use by occupational, physical, and speech therapists, special education teachers, physicians and nurses, and other professionally qualified personnel. Each item of equipment is illustrated, and information pertaining to its use is supplied. Drawings and directions for construction, and a list of materials needed, are provided.

Available only to physicians and professional personnel at \$3.75 a copy.

CHILDREN—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

668. Gesell, Arnold.

Child development, an introduction to the study of human growth: I. Infant and child in the culture of today. II. The child from five to ten, by Arnold Gesell and Frances L. Ilg. New York, Harper & Bros., cl949. 475 p., illus. \$4.00.

"References and Readings": pp.455-458.

The present volume includes the complete text of two earlier volumes, "Infant and Child in the Culture of Today" and "The Child from Five to Ten," together with a new foreword by Dr. Gesell, in the form of a brief essay entitled "Child Development and a Science of Man." This comprehensive volume provides a sound basic text for college courses in child development and child psychology.

HEART DISEASE

669. American Heart Association.

Proceedings first national conference on cardiovascular diseases. New York, The Ass'n., cl950. 259 p. \$1.75.

The First National Conference on Cardiovascular Diseases was held in Washington, D. C., on January 18-20, 1950, under the joint sponsorship of the American Heart Association and the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, and was attended by 196 distinguished professional and lay leaders.

These proceedings are divided into four main sections: 1. Stenographic transcripts of the general meetings held on the first and third days. 2. Papers and reports of Section I—Technical Knowledge and Research. 3. Reports of Section II—Community Services and Facilities. 4. Reports of Section III—Professional Education.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROCEEDINGS—1949

670. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Achieving goals for the handicapped; proceedings 1949 annual convention, November 6-10, 1949, Hotel Commodore, New York, N.Y. Chicago, The Society, 1950. 231 p., \$1.00.

Participants in the program of this convention included some of the nation's most distinguished leaders in medicine, education, welfare and industry.

Partial contents: Achieving goals for the handicapped, by Lawrence J. Linck.—Goals as we see them, by Louise Baker, Anne H. Carlsen, Major Alexander P. de Seversky, Betsey Barton, John Danby, and Earl S. Meirs.—Achieving goals through medical care, by Edward L. Compere.—Achieving goals for the chronically ill, by Leonard W. Mayo.—Achieving goals through health services, by Leonard A. Scheele.—Achieving goals through research, by Frank H. Krusen, Anton J. Carlson, and William T. Sanger.—Achieving goals through education, by George F. Lull, Edgar A. Doll, Edward L. Bernays, and Mrs. William G. Hamm.—The need for services, by Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton.—Achieving goals in physical restoration, by George G. Deaver.—Achieving goals in special education, by Arthur S. Hill.—Achieving goals for the speech and hearing handicapped, by Delyte W. Morris, Mary W. Huber, and Louis De Carlo.—Achieving goals in recreation, by

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS—PROCEEDINGS—1949 (continued)
Jay B. Nash.—Greetings from American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, by Earl R. Carlson.—Clinical aspects of cerebral palsy, by Meyer A. Perlstein.—Physical, occupational and speech therapy demonstrations, George G. Deaver, chairman.—Speech therapy demonstration, with Harold Westlake.—Physical and occupational therapy demonstration, George G. Deaver, discussant.—Role of bracing in the treatment of cerebral palsy, by Winthrop M. Phelps.—The national cerebral palsy program, by Leslie B. Hohman, Marguerite Clark, and Jayne Shover.—Emotional adjustment of the handicapped, by William C. Menninger.—Employment of the cerebral palsied, by E. H. van Delden.—Achieving goals through public service, by Herman E. Hilleboe.—Achieving goals for the epileptic today, by Fred W. Markham.—Co-operative relationships for the benefit of epileptics, by John J. Lee.—Medical progress in control of epilepsy, by William Lennox and Frederick A. Gibbs.—Achieving goals for the arthritic, by Edward F. Hartung.—Achieving goals through prevention, by Ned H. Dearborn.

SOCIAL SERVICE—FINANCE

671. Jenkins, Edward C.

Philanthropy in America; an introduction to the practices and prospects of organizations supported by gifts and endowments, 1924-1948. New York, Association Press, 1950. 183 p., graphs. \$3.75.

"This book is about the quarter million organizations maintained largely by gifts and endowments...our churches, social agencies, universities, colleges, hospitals and museums...A major part of the study deals with problems of financing. On the basis of painstaking research, Dr. Jenkins shows the amounts of money given during various periods and the sources of contributions in varying classes of income receivers. Charts and tables are fully reproduced in the book...Philanthropy In America is a fact-based analysis that helps voluntary agencies and those who support and work for them to take stock at the mid-century point."

STUTTERING

672. Bryngelson, Bryng.

Know yourself; a workbook for those who stutter, rev. ed., by Bryng Bryngelson, Myfanwy E. Chapman, and Orvetta K. Hansen. Minneapolis, Minn., Burgess Pub. Co., 1950. 159 p. Spiral binding. Planographed. \$1.80.

"This book is planned for those who stutter and are working with a speech clinician to gain more adequate speech...It contains lessons and topics for class discussion and home assignments which, if studied and followed to the best of his ability, will help each student to know himself better and give him insight into why he behaves the way he does."

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

673. Hamilton, Kenneth W.

Counseling the handicapped in the rehabilitation process. New York, The Ronald Press Co., c1950. 296 p., illus. \$3.50.

"The professional worker who accepts responsibility for counseling the handicapped individual is, in the author's view, the essential link between the individual and the various agencies with which he may come in contact. Because of the central position of the counselor's function, this book attempts to survey the entire process of rehabilitation, from case finding to selective placement, in terms of its counseling requirements...A part of the book is devoted to community organization for rehabilitation and the counselor's functions in this connection. Functions of the rehabilitation center are discussed in a separate chapter."



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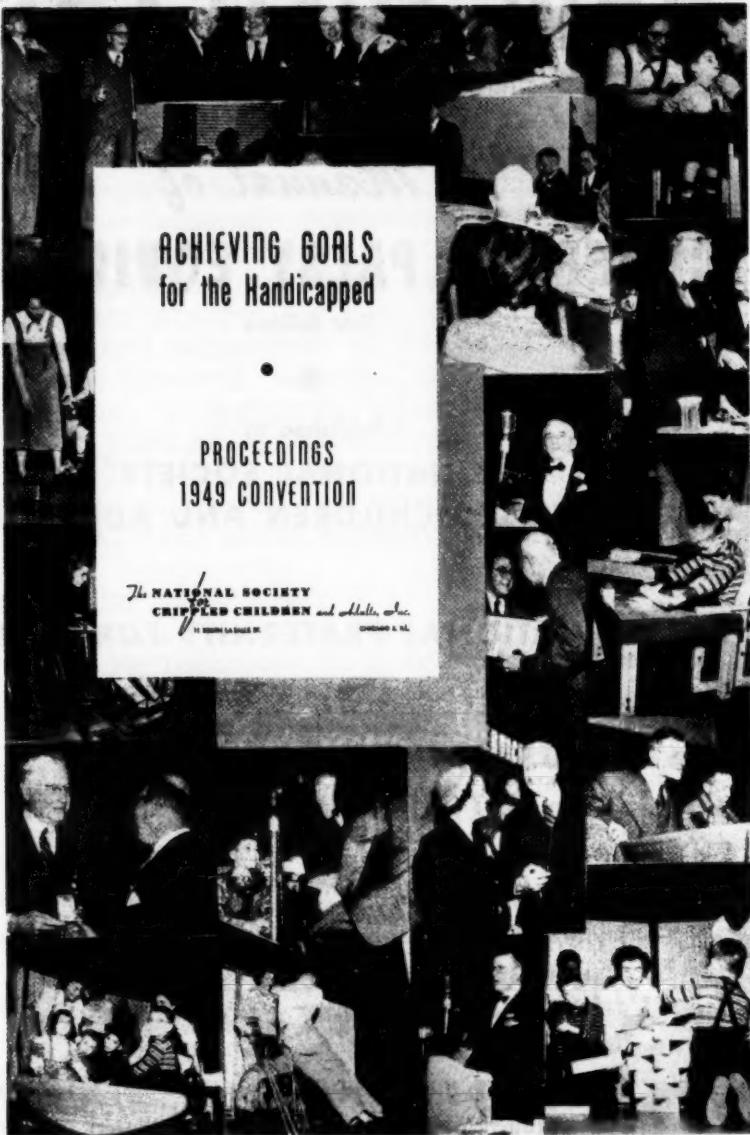
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